THE
# North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

**Terms of Advertising in the Standard.**

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
July 10, 1855. 66—

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have takeu the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Gardeu Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

**THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.**—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practicians given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

**OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.**—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

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| For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, | $10,00 |
| English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, | 12,50 |
| For any thing higher, | 15,00 |
| For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,) | 20,00 |
| EXTRA EXPENSES. | |
| Music on Piano, | 20,00 |
| Use of Instrument, | 3,00 |
| The same on Guitar, | 12,00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 15,00 |
| Oil Painting, | 5,00 |
| Needle Work, | 8,00 |
| Board per month, | 1,00 |

Washing per month,
Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

**BLANK LAND DEEDS,** OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

**JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,**
**Commission and Forwarding Merchant,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

**GROCERIES.**—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

**NEGRO GOODS.**—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

**GILMOR HOUSE,**
MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY informed that the GILMOR HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests.

J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.
W. S. WARNER,
(Late of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York,)
Superintendent.
October 9, 1855, 92—6t.

# Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 10, 1855. No. 101.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—THE SUBSCRIBER IS AND ed to inform the public that his CHOLERA RRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief ly various affections of the Bowels, and consequent- Mo ism faction to all who have used it, than any other am ver offered to the public. The following are Dr ny testimonials of its efficacy:

. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in ac my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for B Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its b cial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this m dy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

**GREENSBOROUGH** MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—Jas Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ren Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jan. own: Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil gton; John I. Shaver, Salsbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

**DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

**NEW STORE.**—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

**The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:
3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ¼ South Down and ¼ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.
March 11, 1855. 31—tf.
N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**—THE SUBscriber offers for sale privately, the tract of land in Warren County, N. C., known by the name of "Buck Spring," the former residence of the late Nathaniel Macon. It is one of the most valuable highland plantations in the county, containing about 1,750 acres—from 900 to 1000 of which are in original growth and heavily timbered. There are 250 acres of very fine creek low grounds, half of which are cleared, (part very recently.) The Stables, Cribs and Barns are in full repair—the latter capable of curing from 25 to 30 hog-heads of Tobacco. On the tract is good water power and a mill site, and the location is eligible for either a Grist or Saw Mill. It is within six miles of Macon and Lyttleton Depots, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and adjoining the lands of John E. Boyd, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell. The overseer is on the place at all times, and will go over it with any one who may wish to purchase.

For terms, &c., call on or address
ROBERT L. JONES,
Palmer's Spring, Mecklenburg Co., Va.
September 7, 1855. 1090—2mw.

**NOTICE.**—THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the late John Atkinson, of Johnston county, have lost or mislaid a receipt or certificate of stock in the Bank of the State, for 62 Shares, No. 185, and dated June 29, 1835. Said certificate or receipt made out in the said John Atkinson's name.

ELIJAH ATKINSON, }
AGRIPPA MITCHENER, } Exec'trs.
August 28, 1855. 61—3m.

**NOTICE.**—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 13, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN JERVIS, *Executor*.
October 8, 1855. 92—1d.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,** FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor thetein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.

Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w6w.

**VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.**

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C. JAMES TURNER.
October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

**LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, owing to freights, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

T. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

**A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE.** Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
**MYERS & JANKE,**
DEALERS IN
**Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,**
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
*Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.*
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

**Entirely New for All.**

T. J. HAVENS WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS, and all those who have any decided taste for the fine arts, that he has recently perfected himself in taking the Ambrotype and Mezograph Portraits, the only true, life-like pictures that can be taken. They are not reversed, and are more lasting than the Daguerreotype. I would advise all to call and see for themselves.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1855. 91—1m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
**WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,**
**General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,**
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

**NOTICE.**—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

**THE FAVORITE AUTHORESS OF THE SOUTH!**—A new Novel by the Author of "Alone."—First Edition, 10,000 Copies, now ready.—"The Hidden Path" a Novel, by Marion Harland, of Richmond, Va.—One elegant 12mo. Vol., 434 pages—Price, $1 25.

Extraordinary success of Miss Harland's "Alone"—running through edition after edition, with great rapidity—re-published in England with a still larger sale—translated into the French and German languages with marked success—is perhaps the best evidence of the originality and popularity of her writings. In the language of an eminent critic—"She may henceforth take rank among the most successful novelists of the United States."

"Those who have read "Alone"—and those who have not, should—will be interested and gratified to know, that a new book by Virginia's gifted authoress, entitled 'The Hidden Path,' is now ready. Beautifully as 'Marion Harland' has woven the threads of life in other romance and song—she is a poetress of rare felicity—we are safe in predicting that her new work will surpass all her previous efforts in fine delineration, brilliancy and power, and that Mr. Derby will be called upon to record it on his books as one of the most popular and successful of modern literary issues. Since reading 'Alone' we shall impatiently await the appearance of 'The Hidden Path.'"—*N. Y. Evening Mirror*.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, 119 Nassau street, New Hork,
And for sale by all booksellers and news agents.
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

**TO RENT.**—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to

H. PENNINGTON
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

**Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

**PUBLIC NOTICE,** IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallabatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

*All in township twenty-three* (23,) *range eight* (8) *east*.
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Coahoma county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west*.

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

*In township twenty-four* (24,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

*In township twenty-five* (25,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

*In township twenty-four* (24,) *range three* (3) *east*.
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

*In township twenty-five* (25,) *range three* (3) *east*.
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

*In township sixteen* (16,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

*In township fifteen* (15,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—lawtDec 20.

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D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

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September 1, 1855. 82—tf.

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1v.

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Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

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## Powerful Letter from the Hon. Henry A. Wise to the National Democratic Meeting in New York.

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, }
Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855. }

GENTLEMEN:—I gratefully acknowledge yours of the 10th, post-marked the 13th, and regret that it is not in my power to accept your invitation to attend and address a mass meeting of the National Democratic party of the City and County of New York, at the Metropolitan Theatre, on Monday, the 22d inst. The situation of my family is such that I cannot leave home before some time after the 22d inst., and I could not, from the date of receiving your letter, reach New York by that day in person; but I give you a fervent, and I would gladly make it an effectual response.

I have carefully examined the platform which you inclosed of your late Convention, held at Weiting Hall in the City of Syracuse, August 23, 1855, and I hail the National Democracy of New York as brethren worthy to be accredited in faith and accepted in fellowship by every patriot in the land. You are national, not in the sense of consolidation, but in the constitutional sense; you are national, as opposed to exclusive and sectional; and you are national, not like the party of "ebony and topaz," not like the "light-houses in the skies" of the younger Adams in 1828, nor like the "fusion of confusion" party in these days of later "isms;" not "National Republican," but you are "National Democratic." You assert your devotion to the Constitution; reindorse, in theory and practice, the resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1848 and 1850, and you obey the lesson of the fathers by recurring to frugality and economy, and to all "the fundamental principles of free government" in the administration of public affairs. In all these I heartily concur, and unite still further with you upon the doctrine of State Rights and strict construction of the Constitution as applied to all questions, and particularly to domestic State questions, and the principle of non-intervention by Congress, so as not to deprive States of their sovereign rights, individuals of their private rights, and the people of the Territories of their just and natural political powers.

The Constitution, and not any temporary and temporizing compromise statute, is the true and only standard of national right. The Constitution, in its strict sense, and not according to the latitudinarian construction of a loose federal majority; the Constitution, which leaves all powers not expressly granted where it found them, the reserved rights of the sovereign States; the Constitution, which created certain federal relations and rights of private citizens, among the most important of which is perfect equality between citizens of the respective States on the common grounds of federal jurisdiction; perfect comity between the citizens of State and State, and common property between them in the national domain and dominion; the Constitution is the law of our Confederacy. It is no respector of persons; it holds all alike, and equally under its protecting guardianship wherever it applies. It pries not into your private possession, nor into mine. It knows not whether you own one species of property or I another. It recognizes us only as citizens of co-equal State sovereignties, who are confederated under its shield, and it provides protection for whatever right belongs to either of us on ground which belongs to both. The mere municipal authority, the Congress cannot deprive States and their citizens of this equality, this comity, and this common property of the Confederacy.

If you may go to the common Territory with what is rightfully yours in New York, I may meet you there with whatever is lawfully mine in Virginia. Congress may not say that I shall not migrate with slave property and hold it there; for if they may say that, they may, in like manner, say that you shall not go there with horses and household goods, and hold them; and if they may declare against the right of either, they may invade inalienable rights, and enact laws not within the competency of legislation.

The sovereign act of defining what shall and what shall not be tenable property by the citizen, can be determined only by the conventional power of the people, forming organic law—a Constitution changing a Territory into a State. Until the new State comes into being, no power upon earth can lawfully deprive you of your horses and household goods, or me of my slave in Kansas, unless the private property be taken for public use with just compensation. And, gentlemen, you say, truly, "that the peace and quiet of the country demand that it should be left to the people of the Territories to determine for themselves," what their Constitution of Government shall be, not only in respect to slavery, but every other local question. The public peace is endangered by this "disturbing subject." It is a practical question of right, and threatens to be one of force. Force has already been exerted "on the border," and in the face of this danger there is an organized "Fusion" which must, if persisted in, compel a resort to arms in order to resist evil spirits, combined to repeal the "Kansas-Nebraska bill, and to re-establish the Missouri Prohibition."

Prior to 1819–'20 the Constitution reigned supreme on this subject. It was then invaded by a repealable, partial, sectional statute, called, the Missouri Compromise. It was the first separation of the States—it first sectioned the country like a survey of the public lands—it first said to the people the dividing language of Lot and Abraham—to some "go North," to some "go South"—it was the first line which divided North from South, more in feeling than in fact. Did it not make a geographical demarcation—a line of latitude, the boundary of legal limitations, and determine that what was constitutional on one side of it, should be unconstitutional on the other side of it? No, said its friends at the time of its passage, it leaves slavery to be governed by the law of climate. It is a climatory not a territorial or sectional line. It means to "follow nature," to let Jack Frost be king of the subject; as slavery was profitable South, and as frost pinched negroes' toes and fingers too sharp north of 36.30 for it to be profitable there, the question never should be raised con-slavery south nor pro-slavery north of that line of latitude. Well, admitting this to be a more consistent and rational construction of the "agreement to disagree," did the "fanatics of fusion" so abide it? Never! In every phase of the Compromise, first and last, they have broken its letter and spirit. Incessantly they have raised the question con-slavery South and North, East and West everywhere.—In the States and Territories and District, in the Indian country on the trade in transitu between States, Districts and Territories, on the acquisition of territory, on the organization and admission of States into the Union, on questions of peace and war, ever, everywhere, always, in season and out of season, they have raised the question against slavery, until they have, on various occasions, nearly raised the very demon of civil war and disunion! They have harbored English emissaries; raised foreign funds; wielded associated influence and capital; wearied Congress with petitions; fatigued the public mind with compromises; filled it with reviling and abuse; pensioned press, pulpit, preacher, teacher; run under-ground railroads; spirited away runaways; have scattered broadcast tales of holy horrors; painted on the stage, scenes; written log-cabin novels; lectured, ranted, rioted, until they have made us a divided people; until they have cut the continent in two by a line of border feuds; until they have separated our churches; set us apart socially, at the watering and other places, and until they have engendered a sectional antagonism more becoming enemies in hostile array than tolerant neighbors even, much less "united brethren"—children of one father—children of a common country, the only children the Father of that country ever had, whose farewell is still our warning!

Within the year I have stood on the rock of Point Pleasant overlooking the grave of Cornstalk, the battle ground between the Indian and the Long Knife, fattened by the blood of the conquest, whereby Virginia secured the eminent domain of the whole Northwest Territory. There before me spread out that vast domain, now a giant group of civilized sovereignties, empires of power, a compact tier of free States! Who made them free States? Their mother slave State. Virginia, by her deed of cession on her own conditions, with a liberality large as a love of continental country, made Ohio and her sisters of the Northwest Territory free States. Her's was no Wilmot Proviso. It was a whole and entire grant to freedom, the first ever made upon earth like it, and made before the Constitution of the United States was formed. After "a more perfect Union" was formed, a permanent, uniform, universal, organic law began to reign. It left the domestic institutions with the States. It defines the only cases where the Federal authority can intervene.—One of the cases is that of a slave flying from one State to another; he shall be restored to his master. By a double tier of laws, Federal and State, by constitutional and by statute laws, the master may reclaim him. And yet, gentlemen, though thus fortified by laws organic and legislative, State and Federal, I might as well have a thousand dollars floating on a chip in the Ohio river, as to own a slave worth that sum on the Virginia shores of that river! What then? The laws do not reign! The very free soil which Virginia first consecrated on the continent is made the underground for the railroads of her runaways!

Gentlemen, Mr. Webster once asked a group of Southern members of Congress, of whom I was one, with an effect I can never forget: "Shall your children be aliens to my children—shall my children be aliens to your children?" And now whilst Fusionists are "ding-donging" us about aliens and foreign influence, I ask, in the language of Scripture: "Who is our brother?" Shall Ohio be alien and enemy to Virginia?—shall Virginia be alien and enemy to Ohio? Should Ohio be thus a land of refuge from her mother State?—Was it for this that the north-west was ceded?—that Ohio was made perpetually free by Virginia? Bitter, bitter reflections for a Virginia son, proud of what his mother State has done for liberty and union! I looked up and down the Ohio and Kanawha river valleys, and saw the richest soil and minerals—the most beautiful lands I have ever known God's sun to shine upon, or heaven's dews to water; lands more valuable for slave labor than any others to be found in our limits. And yet no slave can safely be carried there to labor. And what the State of Ohio is to the frontier tier of counties on those rivers, they soon must become to the counties behind them in the interior of Virginia, because no tie, no interest, no association of slavery can exist there. Thus, like the cancer, "Free Soil and Fusion" are eating into our very vitals. Thus are we constricted in our rights of property, in our peace and personal safety! With this example, can you wonder that the State of Missouri should be deeply excited and interested by the attempt of associated wealth and influence—perhaps foreign influence in part—to constrict her border in like manner by a cordon of "Fusion and Free Soil?" Tell me, gentlemen, would any foreign power be allowed to insult and endanger the whole nation as the slave-holding States and their citizens are outraged in every offensive form by the Fusionists of the North? Tell me not they are weak and harmless when they can send so many Senators and Representatives to Congress—when they can form the most formidable political parties—so long as they can seize and hold such States as the venerable mother State of Hancock and desecrate Faneuil Hall—so long as they can carry Ohio—so long as they can distract and divide and dwarf in the Union the very Empire State of New York! What, then, is to be done? The "envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness" which this engenders cannot continue to smolder much longer without bursting out into a general and devouring flame. The Kansas-Nebraska bill repealed the odious mark whence malice and mischief hurled incendiary torches across the border line. It removed a heart-burning statute of sectionalism and attempted to restore peace under the ægis of the Constitution. But the cry is now: "Repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and restoration of the Missouri Compromise!" This raises the issue: "Shall the Constitution reign as it did reign from the year 1789 to the years 1819–'20?" With head and heart, might and soul, I unite with you for the reign of the Constitution over all compromises! No higher, no lower law than the Constitution!

Are the Fusionists, indeed, fatally bent on dissolution of the Union, or a civil, sectional war? I tell you solemnly, gentlemen, that depends upon the strength, nerve, virtue and wisdom of the sound, conscientious, conservative patriots in the North.—If you can come to the aid of the Constitution, at this crisis, big with the fate of the Union, it may be saved. God Almighty grant it! The Union, I say to you, as I have said to the South, as I have said first and said last and delight to repeat—the Union is one of the most precious rights of the States. I never meant thereby to express the sentiment implied by the platform of the Pandemoniums at Philadelphia—that, *per se*, it is the most precious of rights, and must be preserved at every sacrifice. I never uttered such error as that; but I do say that the Union is the sacred palladium of our highest and holiest rights. It is, if you please, not of itself liberty, it is not equality, it is not sovereignty, it is not independence—it is not, especially, the end of our government; but it is the means by which all the ends we ought to aim at are secured, and it is the means which Washington relied on as indispensable to our existence as a people. It is the "E Pluribus Unum" by which one is made thirty-one in strength, by which Virginia's sovereignty is fortified thirty-fold. Measured by what it is capable of attaining, by what it binds and holds fast, by what it has done and may do yet for this people and all men, it is inestimable. It achieved the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, settlement of the public lands, the land system, the peace policy, the second war for "free trade and sailors' rights," the principles of neutral rights, the long line of measures for development and progress of the human species, the acquisitions from Mexico, and is the bulwark of freedom and the hope of the oppressed throughout the world. It does not consist in the mere confederacy or joining of States. It consists in the Constitution, in the love and affection and brotherhood of our people throughout the country. If these links be broken it is dissolved.—If broken and it binds at all, it will bind as a chain and it will gall as a chain, and it will cease to bind when fetters find foes who will not be bound by them. I for one had rather see the continent shaken by earthquakes than to see the Union of these States dissolved, but it is simply the means of innumerable and inestimable ends of good; and if it ceases to subserve them, to secure liberty, equality, sovereignty, independence, peace, power, and pre-eminence among the nations of the earth, let it meet its fate! Why make a sacrifice to save it? We will not count its cost—no mere material interest could weigh it down in the scales; but it is with the political union of the States as it is with the matrimonial union of persons; the oath of the altar, love, truth, constancy, fidelity require devotion—devotion to the last extremity—to bear and forbear—to make any and every honorable sacrifice—to count mere interest nothing; but if honor be touched, then, on the instant, to dissolve the bands which bind to infamy, though it break the bands which bind to life! And, I ask, will not the slave States be dishonored if they allow themselves to be provincialized by being excluded from equality in the Union? The Fusionists intend that they shall be so dishonored.—Their intent shall never be executed! We will cling to the Constitution, and when that is assailed, we will defend it with all the means which God and nature have put into our hands; and when these fail, the eagle, the flag, will be but emblems of a past Republic, destroyed by a weakness and wickedness unparalleled in the folly and crime of mankind!—We demand nothing else but good faith in keeping the covenants of the Constitution. We demand not that any other people should be slaveholders. We will certainly not force a slave upon their service.—But we do demand to be "let alone"—to be left undisturbed in our rights, and unmolested to enjoy the property protected by our laws. If we are not allowed to be and remain at peace, we must prepare for war. The hypocrites and knaves who are trading on the pious attachment of our people to the Union will find, when it is too late, that slaveholders can be driven to self-defence, and that they can trust—but I forbear! We will unite to prevent horrors which it is painful to imagine in the worst, even, of contingencies to come.

As to the secret "Americans"—the Know-Nothings—day has broke upon them. And it is amusing to see Sam's bats and owls of midnight, flitting and flapping, blind, about in the sunlight. They are seeking sorrily to skulk from light and sight—here some fly back to poor, deserted Whiggery, and there some escape to the "Republican" fusion. The day has dissolved the charm. The true bird of America, Jove's own eagle, is on a wing that never tires, in the lambent light of the mid-heavens. Uncle Sam has roused himself and shaken off the slumber and stupor of the night dreams, and is at his active work in broad day.

The devil baited the hooks of some preachers with the politics of the Pope's big toe; and the hooks of some politicians with the unco-righteousness of a knavish prestcraft and set them bobbing together for the souls of dupes, for the corruption of the Church, and for the destruction of the State. No heat but one could have ever welded such a fusion. In the Shades they were taught their parts by the gloomlight of the Dark Lantern. But—

"The sun is in the heavens, and life on earth!"

Day has caught them in their incantations, and light is dispelling their mysteries. The next you will see of Sam, he will be on his knees praying against slavery and John Barleycorn. He has dropped Pope Pius Nonus, and has just discovered, after all he has said about His Holiness' supremacy, that every naturalized Catholic takes an oath expressly to renounce all allegiance to any and every prince, power, potentate, king, sovereign or state, and particularly to the prince, power, potentate, king, sovereign or state, of which he was before a subject. And he begins to admit that if an extra-judicial oath may bind a Know-Nothing to passive obedience and non-resistance to an unseen, intangible, irresponsible, secret oligarchy, that, perchance, we may rely on the judicial oaths of naturalized citizens to renounce allegiance to all supremacy whatever except the sovereignty of the United States of North America.

I give you the right hand of fellowship in opposition to the sumptuary laws which have of late years disgraced the codes of some of our States. Why, some Legislatures seem to have lost the horn-books of personal liberty! They are for free soil and free negroes, but war upon the liberties of free white men! They seem to have never known that there were such things, first invented in North America, as bills of rights, defining those which are inalienable, and fixing the limits of legislation! Where was the principle of Liquor laws to stop! No where short of invading every inalienable right of individual man. If municipal law cannot touch vested rights, much less can it invade the natural rights of the individual person. In such a dominion as that of England, they may hardly dare to confine the rights of the person to "air, to light and to flowing water," at this day; but here there never was a moment, since colonial times, when the rights of persons were not infinitely extended beyond these out of the reach of legislation. Oh! but they say that such laws are sanitary, not sumptuary. And who made them Hospitalers of Hygeia, health nurses for the people? Health is about as private a possession, about as "*intus et in cute*," personal as any man can be endowed with. Who created a government to turn Quack and proscribe physic? "Physic to the dogs!" There are other things which destroy health besides alcohol. Eating as well as drinking, gluttony as well as drunkenness hurts health. Will any one say that legislation may take charge of my table, and my diet and appetite, and say what I shall eat? If they may prohibit a man from buying and selling whiskey, may they not prohibit his planting and sowing on his own fee-simple soil, of his buying and selling the corn and rye from which the whiskey is distilled! Again, French corsets have hurt more the health of whole generations, have crippled for their own lives and for their posterity too, more women and children than ever John Barleycorn slew of men! Shall a Hiss committee be allowed by law to inspect Madame's and Miss's chambers, and see whether whalebone and hard cord encompass ladies' waists too tight? The idea would be ridiculous, if it was not so insufferably tyrannous. You cannot legislate men to morality; you must educate them to liberty and virtue. Manners and morals must begin at the mother's knee; must be trained in the schools; and home and domestic teaching must give to the country pupils fit for the schools, and the schools must give to the country a people who will require no such despotic laws. They don't suit a people fit to be free; they corrupt and demoralize a people already fit to be slaves. The last source I would appeal to, for temperance in eating and drinking, is a Legislature, Federal or State.—O! ye Metropolitan high livers! what tales Champagne and London Dock, and canvas backs, and terrapins, and oysters could tell upon your example of abstemiousness and self-denial! How your temperance tells upon your livers! and your legislation, too, at times! The truth is, all these "isms" come from the same nidus of the same cocatrix. They come from the Scribes and Pharisees, who would take care of others' consciences, they are inventions of ambitious priestcraft—or men who have a little religion to help their secular affairs, and who are a little worldly to help their religious affairs—of "preachers of Christian politics," who are subtlely aspiring to civil, secular and political power—of men who don't "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," nor "unto God the things which are God's"—of hypocrites who would superserviceably cut off an ear for their Master with the sword, without his orders and against his law, and who would deny Him thrice before the cock crew once. And these are aided by cowardly and knavish politicians, who either fear or fawn upon their secret and sinister influences. We have only to drive out all such from the temple, as the dovesellers were driven out by the Master whose "pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father is, to visit the widow and the fatherless, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world!"

Finally, gentlemen, according with you, as I do, in the leading principles of your platform, I cordially accept your invitation to unite with you in engrafting them upon the policy of the country. And I especially concur with you in the sentiment that it is upon principle alone we ought to unite; and that all coalitions between those who essentially differ on cardinal points, are unprincipled and demoralizing. And here I might pause; but, long as this letter is, I have a word more to say. I hope I have answered your kind compliment in its own spirit, without inquiring whether you have any alias—any other name under Heaven by which you are known among men than that of National Democrats. I have purposely omitted to do so.

Like yourselves, another body of Democrats of New York, lately, approached me fairly and openly, and I responded gratefully to them as I do to you. I was soon upbraided with having given "aid and comfort" to a certain party called "Softs." Now, some one may say that I have likewise given in adhesion to the Hards of New York. Well, all I can say for myself is, that I don't mean to know any Hard or Soft names for my friends who will unite with me in "the mission of the Democracy to proclaim and maintain the great doctrine of civil and religious liberty, and to uphold and enforce the Constitution in its sublime principles of justice and equality."

You must not wonder that your Democratic friends in Virginia are often confused by names and things in New York. We wish to see a united Democracy there on the old grounds of Jefferson and Jackson. We hear of Hard, and Soft, and Half Shells, and the ideas we form of them can be best illustrated by a subject of natural history. We have in our waters, gentlemen, a crustaceous animal called a crab—a sea fish, with fins and claws at both ends, and it can run either end foremost. Poke at him this way and he runs that—that way and he runs this! He is remarkable, gentlemen, for his transformations. At one time catch him and crack his claw and his shell is hard, very hard, hard enough for barnacles to grow upon his back, and it will not separate or be detached from the inner cuticle. In that state he is the Hard Crab proper. At another time, catch him and crack his claw—when he is hard be sure to crack his claw, gentlemen, and you will find that, though his outer shell is still very hard, yet it will separate and can be detached from the inner cuticle or film over the muscles. He is then called the "Peeler," his shell will peel off from, without breaking the inner shell. Later, catch him and you need not crack his claw to see what he is, for his outer shell is then opening at every suture, and the crab is swelling out of its Hard and taking upon itself its Soft shell. In that state he is called a "Buster," bursting his shell. And as "Peeler" or "Buster" he is very fat, and a bait fit to catch the very "monarchs of the deep" with! Later still, he has slipped out of his hard shell, by a sort of peristaltic motion, and left it along the strand, and has become wholly a soft crab. In that state he is good bait too, and is preyed upon by hard crab and other fishes, and he is inert and can hardly crawl out of harm's way. Then, again, this same crab, gentlemen, begins to harden from soft to hard again, as he had before softened from hard to soft. Found in this, his second intermediate state, he has become poor but more active, is not so good for bait, and he is called a "Buckram," for that he is so like the fabric of that name and his shell is then flexible like vellum. So that you see we have an idea of some Hards who are "Peelers," tending to Soft, and of some Softs who are "Buckrams," tending to Hards. And there is such a Hardening to Soft and such a Softening to Hard, that we cannot distinguish the politicians of New York as we do the crabs—sometimes by sight, sometimes by touch, and sometimes by cracking their claws. But this I do say, that I think I can see *you* are Democrats; that I can distinguish *you*, unmistakably by the platform of principles you have put forth, and I am anxious and ready to stand by and with and for any portion of the Democracy of New York who will unite on the platform of civil and religious libery, as defined by the Constitution and bills of rights of our State and Federal Governments, and as defended by our State sovereignties and our Federal Union. I cannot and will not unite with any Wilmot Proviso, with any dark lantern, or with any sumptuary law party!

And how is it that New York is divided against herself in this great cause, "which, down the tide of time, unborn ages yet will honor and admire?" She, the Empire State—she, the centre of commerce—she, the city set upon a hill, to waste her strength, to expend her substance, to dwarf her influence, to lower her dignity, to eclipse the light of her own fame and glory by distracting divisions, by disastrous discord, by confusion of her friends and fusion of her foes! Rally and rescue! Shall the spoils separate us from each other and from our country! No! nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come. We will strike together, and strike home for our God, our Country and our Constitution! Yours, in the faith,

HENRY A. WISE.

TO ALEX'R C. MORTON, Chairman, &c., &c.,

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

### THE "HUANO" OF ECUADOR.

*Editors of the North Carolina Standard:*

GENTLEMEN: I hand you herewith the Quito "Seis de Marzo," in which will be found a correspondence between the Ecuatorian Minister of Foreign Relations, and Mr. Philo White, our Minister Resident in that Republic. From these documents it would appear that the alleged discovery of valuable deposits of "Huano" on the Galapagos Islands has proved illusory. And, consequently, a treaty negotiated between those two functionaries on behalf of their respective Governments for the regulation of the commerce in that article; as, also, a contract, which, it seems, was entered into between the authorities of Ecuador and the assumed discoverers, and ratified by Congress last year, have been declared null and void by the Executive of that country.

It appears, however, from actual explorations, that the story of the existence of huano on those Islands is not wholly a fiction. Yet it has as yet been found there only in very limited quantities; and even what there is of it is found to have been so much diluted by drenching rains as to render most of it nearly valueless as an article of commerce. At the Chinca Islands, (belonging to Peru,) on the contrary, where huano of the richest quality is met with, *there is no rain*, or, rather, the nearest approach to it is a kind of "Scotch mist."

But in reference to the treaty mentioned above, an erroneous impression seems to prevail that it was defeated in embryo by extraneous influences at Quito. It is true that, from editorials and communications published in the papers of Ecuador, Peru, and Chili, it would appear that the combined influence of the Diplomatic Agents of England, France, Spain, and Peru, then resident in Quito, was exerted to thwart the negotiation of the treaty—those Diplomats not only interfering with, and solemnly protesting against, the negotiation of that Convention while it was yet confined to the action of the Executive branch of the Government, but *lobbying* with the members in both Chambers to defeat its ratification by the National Congress. It would seem, however, that our Minister there, Mr. White, had the address to carry through and perfect his treaty, in all stages of its negotiation and ratification so far as every branch of the Government of Ecuador was concerned, in despite of the active opposition, foreign and domestic, it had to encounter at each step of its progress.

The treaty was forwarded by our Minister to the President of the United States, at Washington, but was never submitted to the Senate, for the substantial reason that the entire basis of the instrument—"rich deposits of huano on the Galapagos Islands,"—has turned out to be an *illusion!*

You will oblige me by giving room to the following documents, translated from the "Seis de Marzo," as their publication is requisite to a fair understanding of the case. J. C. P.

Raleigh, Nov. 1855.

### MR. ESPINEL TO MR. WHITE.

DEPARTMENT OF FOR. REL. OF ECUADOR, }
Quito, August 9, 1855. }

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of Ecuador, has the honor to enclose to H. E. the Minister resident of the United States, a certified copy of the "Resolution" promulgated by the Government of Ecuador, annulling the concession made in a *contract* entered into with Mr. Benjamin as Agent of Mr. DeBrissot, both citizens of the United States, and Gen. Jose Villamil, granting to those individuals a fifth part of the huano denounced (denunciado) by them as existing on the Galapagos Islands.

And although the Convention of the 26th of November, 1854, negotiated between the undersigned and H. E. the Minister Resident, expired by its own limitation (canduco) on the 20th of April last, by reason of a failure in the full exchange of its ratifications, yet the Government of the undersigned has deemed it expedient to communicate this "declaration" to the Government of the United States, through the medium of H. E. as its accredited organ, because of the fact that, in the second article of the aforesaid Convention which has thus become void, reference is made to the privilege granted to the supposed discoverers of the huano.

The undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself, with the highest consideration, H. E. Mr. White's very attentive and obedient servant,

MARCOS ESPINEL.

To H. E. the Minister Resident of the U. States.

### MR. WHITE TO MR. ESPINEL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
Quito, 13th Aug., 1855. }

The undersigned, Minister Resident of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of the H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations, of date 9th inst., accompanied by a certified copy of the "Resolution" promulgated by the Executive Government of Ecuador, declaring a certain *contract*, relative to the discovery of huano on the Galapagos Islands, entered into between citizens respectively of Ecuador and of the United States on the one part, and the Government of Ecuador on the other—as, also, a Convention negotiated between the undersigned and H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations, on behalf of their respective Governments, signed by the negotiators on the 20th November, 1854, and ratified by Congress and the Executive within a few days thereafter—null, void, and of no effect.

Waiving other considerations involved in this "Resolution" of the Government of Ecuador, the undersigned is not disposed to question the *justice* of the measure as applicable to the case of the "supposed discoverers of the huano;" and he is prompt to acknowledge the courteous terms in which H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations has announced to him the fact, that the Convention in question has *lapsed* (conduco) by reason of a failure in the full exchange of its ratifications. Yet he deems this a fitting occasion to declare, that his Government is not rightfully responsible for the inauspicious result of the negotiation, nor for the somewhat anomalous circumstrnces which seem to have complicated the whole affair.

The Convention was negotiated in perfectly good faith by the Plenipotentiaries of both countries, for the "sale and purchase of the huano recently discovered on several" of the Galapagos Islands. But the alleged "discovery" having proved illusory, the instrument became *ipso facto* a nullity from the moment that that *illusion* was made manifest. And it would have been none the less so, the undersigned conceives, even had the Government of the United States ratified it.

It is proper, however, that the undersigned should, at the same time explicitly declare, that, although this awkward state of the case has supervened from an unwitting agency of the two contracting parties, yet the denoument of the plot exhibits so adroit a scheme on the part of the derelict individual* who figured most prominently at the inception of the "enterprize," he believes no ordinary forecast of either Government could have averted its consequences.

* * * * *

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to reiterate the assurance of the high regard with which he has the honor to be Dr. Espinel's very obedient servant,

PHILO WHITE.

To H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations.

*We see it stated that Julius de Brissot, the individual here alluded to, was lately killed in Nicaragua, in a foray between Walker's "filibusters" and the Government troops.

For the Standard.

"The nature of anti-Christ is (when he is overdone) to go out of the play for a season and to disguise himself and then to come in again with a new name and a new raiment." *Parable of the wicked Mammon.*

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see in your issue of the 27th of October a series of resolutions passed by the late Know Nothing Convention said to have been held in Raleigh, which seem to indicate that the farce is yet to be kept up. I cannot but think it would have been more judicious for the members of this effete order to have kept quiet for a season until their memory had died out in the minds of men, and then denied that such an organization had ever existed—affirming, that it was but a night-mare which for a time had disturbed the dreams of the people.

Will the authors of the resolutions inform us, the uninitiated, what it *was* which rendered secresy necessary, and what *it is* that has now persuaded them to "constitute themselves into a *publicly organized*" party? To a farmer like me, an analogy in the natural world presents itself. Frost bites the cotton boll and it opens its treasures to the first kiss of the sun. A political frost nips Know Nothingism and it spreads itself open to the light. But what a confession have we here from the "youngsters." That they have for 12 or 18 months been connected with a secretly organized and oath-bound political party, and that, too, in this free Republic where speech and pen are as free as the air we breathe. Why if Democrats had done and confessed these things, these "youngsters" and some "old un's," sympathisers, would have made "Rome howl" with their moral spamotic denunciations, each particular hair would have stood on end and bristled with virtuous indignation; but the "Goths and Vandals," I suppose are in office, and nothing can be wrong which will oust them.

What is the "political policy enunciated in the Know Nothing platform by the National Council at Philadelphia which is ratified and endorsed" by a North Carolina Convention? Can it be the 12th Article of that platform which is thus "damned with faint praise" and made by a Southern Convention subservient to the miserable object of keeping out of office a class of persons and religionists who have never done us harm, but have conferred upon our common country the benefits of their genius, their labor, and their moral teaching. The whole North is aroused. Wm. H Seward leads the column of Black Republicanism, not against slavery in the territories, or as an abstract evil, but against the slaveholders *every where*, as a privileged class, an aristocratic element in our country. So dangerous and alarming is this new fusion, black republican party at the North, that the conservative men of all parties there, burying the old animosities and prejudices, are combining to defeat them. But here in North Carolina, a Know Nothing Convention declares that the keeping a few foreigners and Italian religionists out of office is paramount to all other considerations. Office! Office!! Office!!! When before was ever such an outcry about office? And that, too, from a party who have "a disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age." Why, if it can be done, let us have the Naval Board at Washington to sit on this old defunct dark-lantern ism. Let it put some of the K. N. leaders, on furlough pay, give others a cocked hat and a militia title, let it grant in perpetuity to others the position of marshals and committee-men, at our 4th of July celebrations, and perhaps the disgraceful "*disgust*" and unconcern about office will no longer afflict the public ear and undermine the public morals.

But there is something ominous in this Convention's giving the cold shoulder to the paramount issue of the day—the issue vital to the South—vital to the Union they profess to love. Can it be that North Carolina slaveholders have succumbed to the teachings of Messrs. Wilson, Hale and Johnson? Do they mean by these resolutions to instruct their delegates to Cincinnati and to prepare the mind of North Carolinians to ignore the slavery question; and for the bettering of a hopeless chance for office make an appeal to the religious animosities and national prejudices of the country? It seems almost impossible that such can be North Carolina Know Nothingism; and yet what else can the resolutions mean?—The Northern Abolitionists making the slavery question override all other issues, and Southern slaveholders making all other issues override the slavery question. What can be the result but aggressions which no freemen could bear? What but a Union which none but a slave would cling to?—"Youngsters" must indeed have formed this new platform—no old cat would have covered himself so badly in the meal tub.

Now, Messrs. Editors, every man who reads and reflects knows that a Know Nothing candidate cannot succeed in a Presidential race. The South almost unanimously have condemned the order. In the North fusion has swallowed it. There are but two parties of strength in the country—Black Republicanism and Democracy—Seward or the Democratic nominee must be elected by the people, or the election must go to the House of Representatives; and what Southern man would be willing that the election of our Chief Magistrate should devolve on a body known to be averse to their interests; and yet what other result can be accomplished by keeping up this miserable farce and folly—an American party?

Now, look to the record, Southerners, and your rights as equals in this Union being the issue forced upon you, what can you find for complaint—what, save for admiration in the position of the Democratic party? Well may its enemies seek to change its issues; for the clamor of Northern fanaticism reaches us even here, charging Democracy not with merely tolerating slavery, or submitting to its exactions, but waging war to extend its territory, power and influence. Florida, Louisiana and Texas are the arguments by which it is attempted to overcome the noble band of moral heroes who fight our battles at the North, and whom Know Nothingism, with strange blindness, would leave to fight alone, uncheered by a voice of encouragement and kindness, but told we are too busy hunting the foreigner and Catholic to attend to our interests in our institutions.

Upon this subject the bitterest and most malignant opposition can find no point where they can direct an attack against the administration of Franklin Pierce. He has been true to the "common bond of the common brotherhood," and as a consequence, true to us. Why, then, should any man follow the advice of that pirate and scavenger of the press, Bennett, and seek to defeat where he cannot conquer? Why not postpone the meeting of the nominating Convention to a better season than June, 1856, viz: to March, 1857, to a better place than Cincinnati—to Washington City, for a better purpose than to nominate a guerilla chief—to see a National Democratic President inaugurated; for this this thing will most surely be done, and that, too, with the assistance of the wisest and best of the old Whig party. With the aid of such men as Dixon, Benjamin, Stephens, Toombs, Choate, Everett, Winthrop, Kerr, Clingman and a host of others, all fusions, Sams, and other guerrilla parties, will by the Democracy be 'in the deep bosom of the ocean buried,' from which "vasty deep," not even Glendower will be able to call them.

FARMER.

A NEWSPAPER.—It was Bishop Horner's opinion that there was no better moralist than the newspaper. He says:

"The follies, vices and consequent miseries of multitudes displayed in a newspaper are so many beacons continually burning to turn others from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerfully dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy and anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel. What caution likely to be more effectual against gambling and profligacy than the mournful relation of an execution or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy than the auctions of estates, houses, and furniture? Only take a newspaper, and consider it well, pay for it, and it will instruct thee!"


## RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., PRESIDENT—aided by a number of Teachers sufficient to meet all the demands of the School.

The exercises of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of next January. To the buildings already on the premises, which are spacious and comfortable, and which are to be immediately thoroughly repaired and fitted up, will be added forthwith a large three story brick building. So that there will be room for a large number of boarders. Mr. Christian, the President, is not only a graduate of R. M. College, but has also graduated in several schools of the Virgina University. He has had extensive experience in teaching in Female Schools of high grade, so that persons committing their daughters to his charge may feel well assured that every effort will be made necessary to their improvement.

*Terms per Session of Five months.*

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| Board, including eating, sleeping, lights and fuel, | $60 00 |
| English tuition, | 15 00 |
| Music on Piano and Guitar, | 30 00 |
| Use of instrument, | 3 00 |
| Washing, | 5 00 |

French, Italian, Anglo Saxon, Ancient Languages, Painting and Drawing in all their varieties, Needle work, &c., taught at the usual prices.

☞ *Persons intending to board their daughters with the President should inform him of the fact as soon as they can, that he may make his arrangements accordingly.* It is preferable that each young lady should supply herself with her towels with her name distinctly marked on them, as well as her other clothing. For further particulars address Prof. W. H. CHRISTIAN, Warrenton Female College, or A. M. GORMAN, Esq., Sec. of the Board of Directors, Raleigh, N. C.

Payments—one half in advance, the remainder at the end of the Session.

It is very desirable that Pupils be present at the beginning of the session, as the classes will then be the formed, and a delay of a few days may subject them to inconveniences.

Students will be admitted any time during the session, and charged from time of entrance only.

DIRECTORS.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, T. H. SELBY, J. C. PALMER, G. T. COOKS, HENRY PORTER. A. M. GORMAN, S. H. YOUNG, M. A. BLEDSOE, N. F. REID,

Raleigh, Oct 26, 1855. 97—w11J.

## $100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and confinement of my Negro Man DENNIS, if taken in this State, or $200 if taken out of the State. Said Dennis has now been runaway about twenty months, viz: since December, 1853. He is slightly bow-legged, with a stoop in his walk and inclined to be round-shouldered, toes turning out a little, has a scar on one of his thighs caused by a snag, of dark complexion, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, aged about 21 years, and weighing when he left about 150 pounds.

Since Dennis has been a runaway, I have heard of his being in Johnson county as a turpentine hand and ditcher; I have heard of his being about Averaboro' as a maker of turpentine barrels and striker in a blacksmith shop; perhaps in Fayetteville or its vicinity, and about Goldsboro. I cannot say whether these representations are true, but I have no doubt he is in Johnson, Harnett, Cumberland or some of the adjacent counties, working about as a free man. I learn he passed in some places by the name of "John G. Williams;" he doubtless has other names by which he has passed during his long absence.

I will give the above Reward of $100 for his apprehension and confinement in this State, or $200 if taken out of the State, so that I get him again. If delivered to me in Raleigh, I will pay all additional expenses besides the above Reward. Letters concerning said Runaway, to be addressed to me at Raleigh. W. GRAY STRICKLAND.

Sept. 10, 1855. 10 90—w3m.

## Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave

# The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1855.


## THE SECRESY ABOLISHED.

There is a string of resolutions going the rounds of the papers purporting to be a Know Nothing platform adopted at this place during the Fair week of last month. As a rumor, we gave this platform to our readers some time ago. Of course it is nothing but rumor, for the document is wholly without authority. There is not a name attached to it, yet "they say" all secresy is abolished, "and surely *they* are honorable men!"

The little Star was the first luminary to cast its feeble beams upon this feebler production of some very feeble brain; and with nothing but the word of the editor of that sheet for its genuineness, it would not pass muster—it would not be received as evidence in a Court of justice. Yet "they say" all secresy is abolished, "and surely *they* are honorable men."

Rumor also says that Gen. Dockery presided over the body that brought forth this platform; but we have not even the word of the Star editor in confirmation of this. Who can fathom the height and depth, the length and breadth of Know Nothing deception? Rumor wafts many things to our ears, and we begin to believe that Rumor is just about as apt to tell the truth as the Know Nothings.

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RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—There was a terrible accident on the Pacific Railroad, Missouri, a few days since. An excursion train, containing some six or seven hundred persons, was precipitated from a bridge into twenty feet water, and about twenty-two persons were killed, and fifty or sixty wounded.

An accident occurred on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Road, near Aberdeen, on Monday last. As the express train, composed of a baggage and six passenger cars was going at a high rate of speed, it ran over a horse, and was thrown from the track, and the baggage and passenger cars tumbled over an embankment. Strange to say, no one was seriously hurt.

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☞ His Excellency Gov. Bragg, accompanied by D. W. Courts, Esq., State Treasurer, left the City on Monday last, on a trip to the Eastern part of the State, by way of Goldsborough, Wilson and Washington. The Governor will visit a portion of the Swamp Lands during his absence, and will also have an opportunity of viewing the noble harbor of Beaufort. The trip is made under the immediate invitation of John D. Whitford, Esq., the gentlemanly and efficient President of the Atlantic Road, and in response to the wishes of many of the people of that portion of the State, who will extend to the Governor and to Mr. Courts a cordial welcome.

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SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.—The Register, of this City, threatened extensively what mighty feats it intended to perform upon the Governor and his board, concerning the appointment of State Directors on the R. & G. R. R.; but has come to the conclusion to say nothing about it, on account of "the subsequent action of the Directors." What was that action, which has so mollified the gathering wrath of the Register? We beg of the youthful editor of that venerable sheet that he will enlighten us.

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Cases of Fever, says the Norfolk Herald of Saturday, are still occurring, as we are apprised, from time to time. The latest which have come to our knowledge were those of two Germans, on Newton street, which both terminated fatally—one on Wednesday last, and the other yesterday. These, we are informed by the intelligent nurse who attended them, were the genuine African fever, and both violent cases. We mention them by way of caution to those of our citizens who have recently returned, that they may be careful not to expose themselves—more particularly, to the night air, or in the suburbs.

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FOOD IN FRANCE.—It is stated that measures are in progress all over France to provide and cheapen the food for the poorer classes. The Municipal Council of Orleans has voted $60,000 for the works of public utility, and for the distribution of bread tickets. In the department of Loire the wealthy people have formed a commission for the purchase of rice wholesale in the seaports, and selling at reduced rates to the poor. At Marseilles a similar association is importing oxen, and selling the meat at cost. The manufacturers in different parts furnish their workmen with bread at a low fixed rates.

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THE OLD HOMESTEAD.—Such is the title of a new novel by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, a copy of which we have received through Mr. Pomeroy. We have read it, and were pleased with it. The characters are well sustained throughout, and the plot is managed with admirable tact. No one can rise from its perusal without a feeling of content. We advise young men and old bachelors, especially, to read it, as it will give them an insight into the nature of both young girls and old maids. For sale by Pomeroy.

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SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—From an advertisement in this paper it will be seen that business has been resumed on this road. We are indeed glad to hear it. The scourge in Norfolk and Portsmouth has ceased, and the streets of these cities are again presenting the bustle and activity to which they were once accustomed.

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☞ We are glad to learn from the American Eagle that its editor recently met with "Doubt of the Star," (his own language,) and we are also gratified to learn from the same source, that "James B. Shepard, late American candidate for Congress in this District, is enjoying excellent health." What news next?

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THE CIRCUS.—The advertisement shows for itself. Of course there will be a crowd. We only hope that nobody will be scalped by the Indians.

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THE ARATOR.—This agricultural publication for November has been received. It contains a number of useful and entertaining articles. Address T. J. Lemay, Raleigh—price, $1.

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THE FOREIGN NEWS.—It will be seen, in another column, that cotton has still further declined.—Breadstuffs of all kinds are steady.

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☞ We are requested to state that, Providence permitting, Bishop Atkinson will preach in Hillsborough on the third Sunday (18th) of this month.

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NORFOLK POST-OFFICE.—The Norfolk News publishes a formidable list of letters remaining in the post-office of that city on the 1st of November. The list fills a page of the paper. Large numbers of those to whom the letters are addressd are dead.

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SHIPMENT OF WHEAT.—The ship Georgia cleared at Savannah last week for Liverpool having, as part of her cargo, 7,346 bushels of wheat, being the second shipment of the kind from that port.

## NICARAGUA—COL. WHEELER IMPRISONED!

The steamship Star of the West, of the Nicaraguan line, reached New York on Saturday afternoon, having on board three hundred and twenty passengers and two hundred and seventy-two thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars in gold. The news from Nicaragua is of more than ordinary importance.

The steamboat San Carlos had been fired into while lying to off the fort at the junction of the river San Juan and Nicaragua lake, whereby a lady and child were instantly killed. On the night of the 19th of October the Government forces of Nicaragua attacked the returning California passengers at Virgin Bay, killing four of them and wounding eight others. Both these acts are said to have been instigated by a spirit of revenge for the success of Col. Walker, who has now complete possession of the country.—The movements of this fillibuster from the period of his first invasion of Nicaraugua to the present time we find thus chronicled.

"Accompanied by sixty-two men, Colonel, now styled General, Walker left San Francisco on the 4th of May, for the purpose of forming a junction with the revolutionary party in Nicaragua, then, and for a long time previous, in arms against the Government. Walker reached Realejo in June, and soon after proceeded with his followers to Chinandaga, where he was joined by one hundred and twenty native insurgents. Thus reinforced, he returned to Realejo, embarked on board the brig Vesta, and landing his troops on the shore of El Gigante Bay, marched upon Rivas. On the evening of the 28th of June, the adventurers entered the town of Tola, five miles from Rivas, drove out a Nicaraguan picket guard of cavalry, and quartered themselves in the town for the night. The following morning they proceeded to Rivas, and routing the advance guard of the enemy who disputed their entrance into the city, entered the main street, where they encountered seven hundred Nicaraguan troops, who speedily dispersed Walker's allies, and after considerable random street fighting, compelled the Americans to take a position in two houses, one immediately opposite the other, where they were at once surrounded. Having kept up a fire until dark, Walker ordered a retreat to San Juan del Sur, which was reached the following evening, with a loss to the Americans, during the battle of ten men, killed and wounded.

Seizing the next day the schooner San Jose, then lying in port, Walker, with the remainder of his company, sailed in search of his brig. In four hours they were on board; and the schooner being transferred to its owner, the adventurers set sail for Realejo. At this point they remained two weeks, marched thence to Chinandaga, and subsequently to Leon, the finest city in Nicaragua, and the head quarters of the revolutionary party. Returning to Realejo, they were there reinforced on the 9th of August by one hundred and fifty natives, under General Valle. Two days subsequently they set sail for San Juan del Sur, where they remained until the 2d of September. On that day, with his force considerably recruited from among the native population, Walker marched to Virgin Bay, where, on the morning of the 3d, he gained a victory over the government troops, with a loss to the latter, in killed and wounded, of one hundred and thirty men. On the 10th of October, reinforced at San Juan by thirty Californians, under Lieutenant Colonel Guman, Walker again marched to Virgin Bay, and embarking the following evening on board the steamer Virgin, steamed across the lake for Granada, the capital of the Republic of Nicaragua. Landing on the shore at midnight, at a point distant about four miles from the city, they proceeded in the darkness, by a road cut through the intervening forest, surprised the slumbering guards, and took possession of the city almost without even a show of resistance. The fort in the city was next stormed, and the garrison driven out; and thus far the conquest of Nicaragua was completed.

The following day the native citizens of Granada met in convention, and adopted resolution tendering Walker the Presidency of the Republic. The latter declined the equivocal honor in favor of General Corral, at that time in command of the government forces in the neighborhood of Rivas. A committee of citizens, consisting partly of the clergy of the capital, and partly of the Secretaries of War and Foreign Relations, then waited on Col. Wheeler the United States Minister, and entreated him to open negotiations with General Corral. At first he declined, but finding himself urged by the general voice to attempt a settlement of the existing difficulty, he finally consented. On reaching Rivas, in the absence of General Corral, but with his knowledge and consent, Col. Wheeler was arrested and detained a prisoner. He succeeded, however, in communicating with his friends at Virgin Bay, who at once engaged Captain Scott, commanding the steamer Virgin, to proceed to St. George, and threaten an attack upon Rivas, unless Col. Wheeler was immediately released from custody. This threat, backed by the firing of four cannon heavily shotted, produced its intended effect. The Governor made out a passport for Wheeler, and sent him to St. George, under an escort of one hundred men, where he embarked on board the steamer, and sailed for Virgin Bay. His return was followed by an exchange of letters between General Corral and Col. Wheeler, in which the former protested against the co-operation of the American Minister with the enemies of the republic of Nicaragua, and Wheeler defended his course on the ground that he was influenced alone by the friends of Corral, the chief citizens and clergy of Granada, the tears of Corral's sisters and daughters, and by the pledge of the Secretary of War that his mission should be respected. What further explanations and negotiations ensued we are not yet informed; but we learn that, on the 22d of October, General Corral, commander-in-chief of the army of Nicaragua, surrendered to Walker at Granada; and that a treaty of peace having been formally signed and ratified by the late contending parties, the civil war was at an end.

In condensing this narrative from the New York and Nicaragua papers, we have refrained from any comment whatever. By tendering the provisional government to General Corral, the chief in command of the opposing forces, Walker relieves himself in some measure from the odium which we have been disposed to attach to his previous career, though we doubt very much whether the treaty of peace, which is said to have been signed by the chiefs of the opposing factions, will lead to the permanent establishment of peace and good order in that weak and distracted republic. What Walker's real designs are, and to what extent he is supported by the native population, or by American sepeculators and sympathizers at home, time alone will show. At present we leave him in Granada, enjoying all the honors of conqueror, but subject at any moment, as we think, to be cut off by a new rising of the people, or by the equally probable thrust of an assassin's knife. They rarely hesitate about the means to an end in Spanish America."

It is stated that intelligence of these movements has reached the State Department at Washington. It is also stated—with what authority we know not—that Commodore Paulding has received orders to proceed to San Juan with special instructions regarding the imprisonment of Col. Wheeler.

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THE TRADE IN HUMAN FLESH.—The following statement is calculated to produce a thrill of horror in every feeling heart. Where is WILBERFORCE?

"ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER DETACHMENT OF SCOTCH FACTORY GIRLS.—Among the passengers by the ship Star of Empire, which aarived at this port on Wednesday, from Liverpool, were about sixty Scotch girls, engaged to work in the factories here. They were mostly young, neatly dressed, and some of them are quite good-looking. They were forwarded to Holyoke, their place of destination, last evening, via the Boston and Worcestor railroad.

*Boston Traveller, Oct. 23.*"

These poor children, torn from the paternal roof and from all the endearments of native land and home, and sold to New England cotton-spinners, without benefit to the *habeas corpus* or the Hiss Committee, are "forwarded to their destination" without the special wonder of a single philanthropist in Boston. If they had only been destined to raise cotton instead of spinning it, what an uproar there would have been in Faneuil Hall and the Fish Market? *Charleston Mercury.*

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[Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.]

HILLSBORO', Oct. 30, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Between Raleigh and this place, on the North Carolina railroad, the traveller has occasional glimpses of a distant range of a beautiful undulating country. On leaving behind the pine-clad hills, and entering the land of the mountain and the oak, I felt sad, as if forsaken of an old tried friend.

The early dawn of morning found me near the banks of the river Enoe, looking down into its valley in which Hillsboro', the ancient capital of the State, seemed to sit in calm repose and dignity, unmindful of the stream of passengers that passed almost within the verge of her ancient court yard. A desire to gaze upon such calm tranquility overcame all ideas of speed and business. I lingered—tarried on my journey, and have spent emphatically a most delightful day.

Hillsboro' depot, from some incomprehensible reason, is neraly a mile south-west of the centre of the town. To reach the Union Hotel, kept by Major Howerton, we had to traverse King street and Churton. After breakfast, I took a stroll over the town proper, and beheld the evidences of its antiquity at every step made upon the stone-paved foot path, as well as in the dilapidated condition and antiquated appearance of many of the buildings. On Churton street, and nearly opposite my hotel, there stands a one story house, mentioned in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution," as Cornwallis's Office: while King street boasts of possessing, in good repair, the house he occupied as his Quarters. Upon this latter street a fine brick masonic edifice is reared, on the site where stood the notorious Fanning's Office. Of course I visited the grave yard of the Presbyterian Church, which is in part bounded by Churton and Tryon streets; and there I beheld the grave of William Hooper, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is enclosed by a substantial brick wall, and a large freestone slab lies flat upon the grave, announcing that he was the son of Rev. William Hooper, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston; Born 1743, Died October 14th, 1792. No mention is made of the act that has stamped an immortality upon his name. A large Cedar, wild Cherry, and the flowering Locust, shade the hallowed spot. As a statesman, William Hooper is most generally known—but the statute laws of North Carolina prove that he was a distinguished lawyer, and a humane man. At an early period in his career he was appointed Solicitor for the County Court in Cumberland, and several indictments in his handwriting are filed away in that office.

From the grave of Hooper I desired to go to the grave of Gov. Thomas Burke, who is interred two miles west of Hillsboro'. This I could not accomplish, and satisfied my curiosity by looking on his residence on the west side of Queen street, from which, whilst Governor of the State, he was carried off by the Tories and confined a prisoner of war on St. James Island, near Charleston, South Carolina. Upon an examination of the office of the Clerk of the County Court, I found a copy of his will, in which he speaks of a debt due to him from the State, which he could not believe she would refuse to pay—and proceeds to appropriate the amount when collected. In subsequent clauses he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife and daughter, and in the event of their dying without issue, devising said estate, *from his next of kin or heirs at law.* His will is that all his estate shall pass to his Executors, Willie Jones and James Hogg. The witnesses to it are John Williams and Allred Moore. The daughter of Gov. Burke is still alive, in Green County, Alabama.

This is another to whom North Carolina owes a monument. To his ardent love of liberty, and the spirit of freedom that burned within him, we are indebted for the invaluable Bill of Rights under which we now live. That and our old State Constitution being principally from his pen.

The Records of this County are in an admirable state of preservation from 1753. About 1754, Richard Caswell, the first Governor of North Carolina, after independence, was appointed Clerk of the County Court—but in a short time some one was appointed Deputy.

I had pointed out to me on Churton street, the original Court House, and the building in which the Convention met to adopt the Constitution of the United States. At that sitting it was rejected, but the speeches of such men as Judge Iredell, in its behalf, had influence to have it accepted the following year at Halifax.

The present Court House stands in the centre of the Town. It is a modern brick building, and equal to any in the State. A cupola rises from its roof, in which is the town Clock—a present from his Majesty George the 3d to Col. Fanning, to be by him presented to the Royal Borough of Hillsborough. Both Donors and all of the Donees sleep the sleep of death, but the Gift ticks on, and ever and anon its "tongue of time" tells the hour to one and all.

Strolling around the suburbs of the Town, I saw many elegant and stately mansions, embosomed in gigantic oak groves. Eastwardly stands the former residence of Ex-Chief Justice Ruffin, now occupied by Gen. Cadwallader Jones. Beyond is the mansion-house of Gov. Graham; and still further east lies the residence of Mrs. Kirkland, the hill beyond which I ascended and had a distant prospect of the surrounding country, and for some distance could trace the course of the Enoe, beyond which rose stately hills, clothed and crowned with an almost impenetrable oak forest, dressed in the gorgeous drapery which autumn loves to wear.

Opposite the residence of Gov. Graham stands the house in which Priestly Mangum lived and died. The Episcopal Church is literally embowered in an oak grove, and is a neat tasteful building, but the grave-yard is much neglected. Near the Church, a new house in the most modern fancy style, is being built by Mr. Hill.

On Queen street Dr. Long has recently erected a new brick building as an addition to the house, that is the counterpart of the Eccles Farm House, in Fayetteville. The old house has been renovated by a modern front, but the shingles are still left to attest its antiquity, and to enable it to maintain interest with those who venerate the past. The residences of Dr. Cain and Dr. Strudwick are elegant and beautiful, reflecting credit on their taste. Walking northwardly up Churton street, I passed Mrs. Burwell's Female Seminary, which is adorned by a shady, roomy, and beautiful front yard. Continuing west I reached the outskirts of the town, and walked back by the Hillsborough Academy, an institution which had acquired almost a national reputation, and felt sad on witnessing the evidences of decay it now presents.

A range of mountains, three in number, called the Ocanoechie mountains, rises abruptly on the south-side of the Town. They had tantalized me all day; wherever I looked they seemed to attract my notice. I could stand it no longer; crossed the River Enoe on stepping stones, ascended to the summit of the nearest mountain, and looked down upon the Town below, and around on either hand over a large space of beautiful landscape, alternating in hill and dale as far as the eye could reach. This ramble took longer time than I expected, and prevented me the pleasure of dining with a friend.

On my return I passed the residence of Judge Bailey, which is really a beautiful and romantic home. Close by stands the residence of Mr. Norwood; and further east is that of his father, the late Judge Norwood, at which his son now resides. On gazing upon this place, I was reminded of a remark made by an English nobleman: "Any tallow chandler can have a beautiful dwelling, but it takes a century of Gentlemen to have a majestic grove." Mr. Norwood is blest in possessing both a majestic grove and beautiful house.

On my return I did myself the honor to visit Chief Justice Nash, and was pleased to find him in the enjoyment of vigorous health. There was pointed out to me, in his front yard, two of six Flowering Locust trees, still alive, which must have been grown in 1794, and one said to have captivated Monsieur Genet, the French Minister, who endeavored to embroil our then infant republic in European politics. Other trees planted by the venerable Chief Justice have grown old with him—and he now sits beneath their shade enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* of a well spent life.

I have thus hastily sketched my impressions of a first—and a single day—visit to Hillsborough. I have omitted much worthy of notice, both ancient and modern; but I have had the satisfaction of looking on the modest house, in which Judge Badger began his career in life; the elegant mansion of the late Judge Norwood; the early homes of Chief Justice Ruffin, and Chief Justice Nash—and the late Judge Cameron—the beautiful and romantic home of Judge Bailey—and the stately mansion of Governor Graham. These things having seen, I shall leave in the morning, hoping that the coming generation may excel the past and that the future greatness of Hillsborough may excel her ancient fame.

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## THE ELECTIONS.

We copy below, from the Petersburg Express, the latest intelligence from the elections in New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Wisconsin:

### NEW YORK ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—An election took place in this State yesterday for State officers (except Governor and Lieutentant Governor) and members of the Legislature. The Hard-shells, Soft-shells, Americans and Republicans, each had a ticket for State officers. The liberals or opponents of the Maine Law-supported the Soft-shell ticket. In this city, in addition to State officers, we voted for local officers, (except Mayor,) and the Whigs and Reformers, had also a ticket in the field, making six regular tickets in this city, besides a number of irregular ones.

The City has certainly been swept by the Know Nothings; and from present indications, the State has probably gone the same way, but the returns are so much confused, that reliable figures cannot now be given.

#### STILL LATER!

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 8 P. M.—Partial returns received here foot up as follows: Know Nothings, 45,000; Fusionists, 30,000; Softs, 31,000; Hards, 24,000. The following is the complete vote for the city of Buffalo: Softs, 4,300; Know Nothings, 2,300; Fusionists, 1,200.

### MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—An election was held in this State yesterday for Governor, Lieut. Governor, other State officers and members of the Legislature. The Gubernatorial candidates were Beach, Dem., Gardner, K. N., Walley, Whig, and Rockwell, Republican. The Liberal party voted for Beach as their candidate for Governor, and all the Whig ticket for State officers, except the Attorney General, who was selected from the Democratic ticket. The vote last year stood Gardner, K. N., 81,504; Washburn, Whig, 27,279; Bishop, Dem., 13,752; and Wilson, Republican, 6,488.

Returns from every town in the State except nine are now in, (Wednesday P. M.) and they make Gardner's plurality vote about 15,000.

To the Legislature, lower house, there are about 180 K. N's elected, and 90 of all other tickets. To the Senate, so far as heard from, 23 K. N's and 17 others.

### MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—An election is progressing in this State to-day for the choice of six Congressmen, State Comptroller, Lottery Commissioner, members of the Legislature and local officers.

Up to this hour, 4 o'clock, P. M., the election is progressing quietly, notwithstanding there are unusual crowds at the polls. It is thought the result will not be known until late on Thursday, as all the candidates are on one ticket, and the whole have to be counted.

#### FURTHER FROM BALTIMORE!

*Probable Election of Henry Winter Davis!!!*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7, 9 P. M.—The election has passed off quietly. It is generally believed that the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, K. N., has been elected to Congress over his Democratic opponent, the Hon. Henry May. The contest in this district excited the most intense interest.

### WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKIE, Nov. 7.—The election for Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature, came off in this State yesterday. Barstow, Dem., and Boshford, K. N., were the Gubernatorial candidates.

In this city and county, Barstow, Dem., has about three thousand majority. It is not known how the State has gone.

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THE RALEIGH GUARDS.—We owe an apology for having failed to mention last week, the appearance in our town on Saturday the 27th, of the handsome company under the command of Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret, the "Independent Guards," from Raleigh.—They came up in the morning train, and were welcomed at the Depot by a number of our citizens.—The hospitalities of our town were tendered to them in a very neat address by Josiah Turner, jr., Esq., who was replied to in a very handsome manner by Capt. DeCarteret. After partaking of a well-prepared breakfast at Nichols's Hotel, the company paraded our streets, and performed various evolutions, with much credit to themselves and gratification to our citizens; and in the evening returned to their home. *Hillsboro' Recorder.*

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THE ORANGE GUARDS.—The handsome display made by our visitors from Raleigh has stirred up the military spirit of our town, and a company was speedily formed comprising sixty-two members, to be called the Orange Guards. The following officers have been chosen:

Dr. Pride Jones, Captain.
John H. Webb, First Lieutenant.
D. D. Phillips, Second "
Henry Richards, Third "
Henry K. Nash, Ensign.
Wm. Johnston Freeland, Orderly Serjeant.
Dr. William Strudwick, Surgeon.
Frederick N. Strudwick, Judge Advocate.

The company, we understand, have adopted a resolution to parade on the first and third Saturday in each month, and have ordered a very neat uniform, which is to be completed in two months.

*Ib.*

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*Arrival of the Arago—Four days later from Europe.*

MARKETS.—NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The steamship Arago, arrived at her wharf this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Arago left Cowes on the night of the 24th.

The capture of Kinburn is confirmed.

The allied Squadron of steamers blockaded the entrance to Nicolaieff and Kherson.

The Russians blew up the fortifications at Oschadoff on the morning of the 18th.

Thirty thousand allies landed at the Peninsula of Sendra on the same morning with the capture of Kinburn. Operations unknown.

Sir Wm. Molesworth died on the 22d.

There had been another bread demonstration over the Hyde Park, on Sunday, before leaving of steamer.

The Bourse at Madrid deserted in consequence of cholera.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24th.—Cotton is dull with a decline of one-eighth.

Wheat and flour steady. Baltimore and Ohio flour 43s a 44.

*Later European News.*

HALIFAX, Nov. 7.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, has arrived. The weather is very bad.

The Asia arrived here last night, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. She brings nothing of importance from the seat of war.

Brown, Shipley & Co., quotes Cotton dull, with a decline of ⅛d. to ¼d. Sales of the week 39,000 bales. The stock of American on hand amounts to 25,000 bales. Wheat is dull and has declined three pence. Flour closed dull, at a decline of one shilling. Sales of Philadelphia and Baltimore flour at 43s. at 42½s., Ohio 44½ a 45s. Corn 6d. higher and closed steady; mixed 43s. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard, none in port. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased half a million. Consols 88. Money unchanged.

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### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN DEED, EXECUTED by James F. Jordan, Esq., I shall sell on Monday the 19th inst., at the Auction Store of James J. Litchford, on Fayetteville street, a very superior lot of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Consisting, in part, of Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Carpets, Wardrobe, &c., &c.

TERMS:—For all sums under $25—*Cash.* On all sums over $25, a credit of 90 days, purchaser giving bond and security.

QUENT. BUSBEE, *Trustee, &c.*

Nov. 8, 1855. 101—td.


# COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
*Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1855.*

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1855 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portion of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their Pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State, as now required by law.

THOMAS BRAGG,
*President Ex-Officio Literary Board.*

| COUNTIES. | FED. POP. | SPRING DIS. | FALL DIS. | TOTAL DIS. | DEDUCT FOR DEAF & DUMB. | BAL. DUE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance, | 10,166 | $1,219 92 | $1,219 92 | $2,439 84 | $150 00 | $1,069 92 |
| Alexander, | 5,003 | 600 36 | 600 36 | 1,200 72 | 75 00 | 1,125 72 |
| Anson, | 10,756 | 1,290 72 | 1,290 72 | 2,581 44 | 75 00 | 1,215 72 |
| Ashe, | 8,539 | 1,024 68 | 1,024 68 | 2,049 36 | | |
| Beaufort, | 11,716 | 1,405 92 | 1,405 92 | 2,811 48 | 75 00 | 1,330 92 |
| Bertie, | 9,973 | 1,196 76 | 1,196 76 | 2,393 52 | | |
| Bladen, | 8,024 | 962 88 | 962 88 | 1,925 76 | | |
| Brunswick, | 5,951 | 714 12 | 714 12 | 1,428 24 | | |
| Buncombe, | 12,338 | 1,480 56 | 1,480 56 | 2,961 12 | | |
| Burke, | 6,919 | 830 28 | 830 28 | 1,660 56 | | |
| Cabarrus, | 8,674 | 1,040 88 | 1,040 88 | 2,081 76 | | |
| Caldwell, | 5,836 | 700 32 | 700 32 | 1,400 64 | | |
| Camden, | 5,174 | 620 88 | 620 88 | 1,241 76 | 75 00 | 545 88 |
| Carteret, | 6,208 | 744 96 | 744 96 | 1,489 92 | 75 00 | 669 96 |
| Caswell, | 12,161 | 1,459 32 | 1,459 32 | 2,918 64 | | |
| Catawba, | 8,234 | 988 08 | 988 08 | 1,976 16 | | |
| Chatham, | 16,055 | 1,926 60 | 1,926 60 | 3,853 20 | | |
| Cherokee, | 6,703 | 804 36 | 804 36 | 1,608 72 | | |
| Chowan, | 5,252 | 630 24 | 630 24 | 1,260 48 | | |
| Cleveland, | 9,697 | 1,163 64 | 1,163 64 | 2,327 28 | | |
| Columbus, | 5,308 | 636 96 | 636 96 | 1,273 92 | | |
| Craven, | 12,329 | 1,479 48 | 1,479 48 | 2,958 96 | | |
| Cumberland, | 17,723 | 2,126 76 | 2,126 76 | 4,273 52 | 75 00 | 2,057 76 |
| Currituck, | 6,257 | 750 84 | 750 84 | 1,501 68 | | |
| Davidson, | 14,123 | 1,694 76 | 1,694 76 | 3,389 52 | 75 00 | 1,619 76 |
| Davie, | 6,998 | 839 76 | 839 76 | 1,679 52 | | |
| Duplin, | 11,111 | 1,333 32 | 1,333 32 | 2,666 64 | | |
| Edgecombe, | 13,770 | 1,652 40 | 1,652 40 | 3,304 80 | 225 00 | 1,427 40 |
| Forsythe, | 10,627 | 1,275 24 | 1,275 24 | 2,550 48 | | |
| Franklin, | 9,510 | 1,141 20 | 1,141 20 | 2,282 40 | | |
| Gaston, | 7,228 | 867 36 | 867 36 | 1,734 72 | 75 00 | 792 36 |
| Gates, | 6,878 | 825 36 | 825 36 | 1,650 72 | | |
| Granville, | 17,303 | 2,076 36 | 2,076 36 | 4,152 72 | | |
| Greene, | 5,320 | 638 52 | 638 52 | 1,277 04 | | |
| Guilford, | 18,480 | 2,217 60 | 2,217 60 | 4,435 20 | 150 00 | 2,067 60 |
| Halifax, | 13,007 | 1,560 84 | 1,560 84 | 3,121 68 | | |
| Harnett, | | | | | | |
| Haywood, | 6,907 | 828 84 | 828 84 | 1,657 68 | | |
| Henderson, | 6,883 | 825 96 | 825 96 | 1,651 92 | | |
| Hertford, | 6,656 | 798 72 | 798 72 | 1,597 44 | | |
| Hyde, | 6,585 | 790 20 | 790 20 | 1,580 40 | 75 00 | 715 20 |
| Iredell, | 13,062 | 1,567 44 | 1,567 44 | 3,134 88 | | |
| Jackson, | | | | | | |
| Johnston, | 11,861 | 1,423 32 | 1,423 32 | 2,846 64 | 75 00 | 1,348 32 |
| Jones, | 3,935 | 472 20 | 472 20 | 944 40 | | |
| Lenoir, | 6,182 | 741 84 | 741 84 | 1,483 68 | 75 00 | 666 84 |
| Lincoln, | 6,924 | 830 88 | 830 88 | 1,661 76 | | |
| Madison, | | | | | | |
| McDowell, | 5,741 | 688 92 | 688 92 | 1,377 84 | | |
| Macon, | 6,169 | 740 28 | 740 28 | 1,480 56 | | |
| Martin, | 6,961 | 835 32 | 835 32 | 1,670 64 | | |
| Mecklenburg, | 11,724 | 1,406 88 | 1,406 88 | 2,813 76 | | |
| Montgomery, | 6,163 | 739 56 | 739 56 | 1,479 12 | | |
| Moore, | 8,552 | 1,026 26 | 1,026 26 | 2,052 52 | 150 00 | 876 24 |
| Nash, | 9,034 | 1,084 08 | 1,084 08 | 2,168 16 | | |
| New Hanover, | 14,236 | 1,708 32 | 1,708 32 | 3,416 64 | 225 00 | 1,483 32 |
| Northampton, | 10,731 | 1,287 72 | 1,287 72 | 2,575 44 | | |
| Onslow, | 7,040 | 844 80 | 844 80 | 1,689 60 | | |
| Orange, | 14,957 | 1,794 84 | 1,794 84 | 3,589 68 | | |
| Pasquotank, | 7,708 | 924 96 | 924 96 | 1,849 92 | 75 00 | 849 96 |
| Perquimans, | 6,030 | 723 60 | 723 60 | 1,447 20 | | |
| Person, | 8,825 | 1,059 00 | 1,059 00 | 2,118 00 | | |
| Pitt, | 10,745 | 1,289 40 | 1,289 40 | 2,578 80 | | |
| Polk, | | | | | | |
| Randolph, | 15,176 | 1,821 12 | 1,821 12 | 3,642 24 | 75 00 | 1,746 12 |
| Richmond, | 7,936 | 952 32 | 952 32 | 1,904 64 | | |
| Robeson, | 11,080 | 1,329 60 | 1,329 60 | 2,659 20 | | |
| Rockingham, | 12,363 | 1,483 56 | 1,483 56 | 2,967 12 | | |
| Rowan, | 12,329 | 1,479 48 | 1,479 48 | 2,959 96 | | |
| Rutherford, | 12,388 | 1,486 56 | 1,486 56 | 2,973 12 | | |
| Sampson, | 12,311 | 1,477 32 | 1,477 32 | 2,954 64 | | |
| Stanly, | 6,348 | 761 76 | 761 76 | 1,523 52 | | |
| Stokes, | 8,490 | 1,018 80 | 1,018 80 | 2,037 60 | 75 00 | 943 80 |
| Surry, | 17,643 | 2,117 16 | 2,117 16 | 4,234 32 | 75 00 | 2,042 16 |
| Tyrrell, | 4,452 | 534 24 | 534 24 | 1,068 48 | | |
| Union, | 9,258 | 1,110 96 | 1,110 96 | 2,221 92 | 150 00 | 960 96 |
| Wake, | 21,123 | 2,534 76 | 2,534 76 | 5,069 52 | 75 00 | 2,459 76 |
| Warren, | 10,366 | 1,243 92 | 1,243 92 | 2,487 84 | | |
| Washington, | 4,780 | 573 60 | 573 60 | 1,147 20 | | |
| Watauga, | 3,348 | 401 76 | 401 76 | 803 52 | | |
| Wayne, | 11,478 | 1,377 36 | 1,377 36 | 2,754 72 | | |
| Wilkes, | 11,642 | 1,397 04 | 1,397 04 | 2,794 08 | | |
| Wilson, | | | | | | |
| Yadkin, | | | | | | |
| Yancey, | 8,068 | 968 16 | 968 16 | 1,937 32 | | |
| | 752,542 | $90,425 04 | $90,425 04 | $180,850 08 | | |

☞ Raleigh Register, Democratic Pioneer, Roanoke Republican, Goldsborough Tribune, Warrenton News, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Carolinian, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Banner, Rockingham Democrat, and Asheville News, copy three times and forward account to this office.

Raleigh, November 8, 1855. 1099—3t.

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### MARRIED.

In Guilford county, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Cyrus K. Caldwell, Mr. John C. Cannon, junior Editor of the Salisbury Banner, to Miss Mary E., daughter of David Wharton, Esq.

[N. B.—For and in consideration of the above transaction, the senior editor of the Banner makes over to Cannon, the right and title of senior editor, by which appellation he will hereafter be known, the former senior taking the title of junior. May they live long, and prosper—all of them.

The Watchman, of the same town, says: "Our friend of the Banner, Mr. Cannon, *went off* last week. The *report* is in our matrimonial column." Good.]

In Caswell county on 25th Oct., by John C. Pinnix, Esq., Mr. James Page and Miss Sallie Herndon.

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**Resumption of the Through Travel!**

DAILY, DIRECT, BY THE

**SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD,**

AND THE SPLENDID BAY STEAMERS

**LOUISIANA AND NORTH-CAROLINA,**

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED, *cleansed, repainted* and put in the most *complete order* for the Safe and Comfortable transportation of the Southern travel to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. On and after Thursday, Nov. 1st, The Trains of the SEABOARD and ROANOKE RAIL ROAD will leave WELDON, N. C. *DAILY* at 2 *o'clock, P. M.*, after the arrival of the MORNING TRAIN from WILMINGTON, N. C., for *PORTSMOUTH, Va.*, connecting there with the BAY STEAMERS, LOUISIANA and NORTH CAROLINA, which leave the DEPOT WHARF, *DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)* at 6 o'clock, P. M., for BALTIMORE, arriving there the next morning at 7 o'clock, in time for the CARS for PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

SCHEDULE FOR THE THROUGH LINE!

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, N. C., | at | 6 A. M. |
| " Weldon " | " | 2 P. M. |
| " Portsmouth, Va., | " | 6 P. M. |
| " Baltimore, | " | 9 A. M. |
| " Philadelphia, | " | 2 P. M. |

Passengers need not apprehend any danger in taking this route, as hard frosts and ice have made their appearance, and the Sanatory Authorities of Portsmouth and Norfolk have notified their absent citizens that it is perfectly safe for them to return.

OWEN D. BALL,
*Agent S. & R. R. R. Co.*

Portsmouth, Nov. 7, 1855. 101—1m.

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**30,

## CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

**A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Threshers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15, 95—tf.

## D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

**Goldsborough, N. C.,**

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd.2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;

together with a full assortmeut of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, AT RALEIGH.

*Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.*

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
eaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.

A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.

The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.

Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."

Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at

H. L. EVANS.

Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.

H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

## $25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toe a scar, the cut of an oxe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a bruker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove the wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 1855. 94—tf.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of this Masonic body will be held in this City, on Monday evening, the 3d December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration. The Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Representatives to be appointed, in conformity with the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1855. 95—td.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—THE AUCTION AND Commission business under the style and firm of Litchford & Cooke will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he will settle the former business.

J. J. LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1855. 96—

## FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

## JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

## A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips,* by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems, 50 cents.

II. CHARLES READE—Peg Woffington, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.

III. WILLIAM HOWITT—Land, Labor and Gold, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.

IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts.

V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—The Voyages and Adventures of Atmas Leigh. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.

VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—Oakfield, a Novel, $1.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.

The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.

A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.

Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.

The Life of Devereau. By his Son.

The Footsteps of St. Paul.

Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.

History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.

The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.

A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.

America. Political and Social. By Schaff.

Fairy Tales of Many Nations.

Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.

Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by

J. J. LITCHFORD.

Oc ober 23, 1855. 96—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

September 7, 1855. 82—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.—Joseph Hare, John Hare, and others *vs.* Stephen Rentfrow.—Caveat to a Will.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hare, deceased, was produced in open Court by Stephen Rentfrow, the Executor therein named, and by him propounded for probate as the last Will and Testament of the said John Hare, deceased. When Joseph Hare, John Hare and Rufus Hare, as next of kin of John Hare, deceased, appear in open Court, protest against, and enter their Caveat to the probate of said paper writing, as the last will and testament of said John Hare, deceased. And thereupon the Court do order and direct that the Jury be sworn and empaneled to enquire "whether the said paper writing is the last Will and Testament of John Hare, deceased." And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Hare, who is one of the next of kin to the said John Hare, deceased, is a non-resident of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the N. C. Weekly Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Willis Hare and next of kin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Courthouse in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of November next, and see proceedings.

Witness: J. H. Keneday, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, 1855.

J. H. KENEDAY, Cl'k.

October 26, 1855. 1097—6w.

## SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.

Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

## SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF Equity, for Bertie County, I shall sell at public sale in the town of Windsor, on Tuesday the 18th day of November next, those Valuable Lands in Perquimans county, belonging to the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mebane deceased. I shall also sell at the same time place the

WILKINSON HOTEL,

situated in the town of Windsor. This is the only Hotel in the town, and has hitherto received a large patronage. Also at the same time and place, I shall sell several tracts of land in Bertie county, owned by the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mebane deceased.

The foregoing property is sold for division. The terms will be liberal and will be made known on the day of sale. A description of each tract will likewise be read on the day of sale.

L. S. WEBB, C. & M. E.

Oct. 16, 1855. 94—3t.

NIEMEYER AND WHITE HAVE RESUMED business, and are prepared to receive Consignments, fill orders for Merchandise, and forward Goods to any extent.

Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 16, 1855. 94—6t.

## THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

**THE SPECTATOR:**

**WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.**

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

**THE SPECTATOR,**

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

**Of Southern interest and character.**

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
*Washington, D. C.*

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

## "THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

**Weekly Paper in Virginia,**

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ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

## NEW JEWELRY STORE.

**CHARLES H. THOMPSON,**

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

## PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

**FARE ONLY $4.**

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Sanspiris De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Theological Essays and other Papers, do ——
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo, ——

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 18, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

**A. J. ROGERS,**

**Attorney at Law,**

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

## MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

## FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

**LYNN ADAMS,**

MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

**STEVENSON & WEDDELL,**

**Importers and Wholesale Dealers in**

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

*No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,*

PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

**NIXON'S HOUSE.**

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]

*West Side Railroad.*

**Goldsborough, N. C.**

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

## NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

**BECKWITH AND CLAYTON** WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade,* at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

**GROCERIES,**

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee---Laguira, Rio and Java.**
**Coffee Sugar---Crushed and Clarified,** of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
**Candles---Adamantine and Tallow.**
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
**Shot, Powder and Caps.**
**Water Buckets** of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt---Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
**Nails** of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
**Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.**
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
**Bagging and Rope.**
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

**DRY GOODS,**

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

**Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.**

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present. E. A. CRUDUP, President.

Office R. & G. R. R.

Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.

Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $3 25 per suit.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.

Oct. 12, '55. 93—3t.

**ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,**

**Counsellor and Attorney at Law,**

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 9, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

**JAMES J. IREDELL,**

**Attorney and Counseller at Law,**

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

**Law Copartnership.**

**MILLER AND ROGERS,**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER. S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

**A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.**

**Wholesale Grocers,**

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

*Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,*

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

**LEWIS & KING,**

**Commission Merchants,**

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

**KADER BIGGS & CO.,**

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

*Tunis